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# New York Dailn Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1868.

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The Howland Will Case, Distribution of a Great Estate, Australasia, Africa, More Veteran Voters, Election Intelligence, Dr. Lemercier's Third Lecture, and The Courts, may be found on the second page; The Money Article, The Markets, and Shipping Intelligence on the third; Foreign Items on the sixth, and Real Es-tate on the seventh page.

Gen. Garfield, the Hon. Sam. Galloway, and other distinguished persons, and about 15,000 citizens of Adams and adjoining counties, attended ex-Gov. Tod's funeral in Youngstown, Ohio, yesterday afternoon.

Our correspondents in Lima and Valparaiso, in the letters published this morning, mention several more shocks of earthquakes in Peru and Chili. In some places the shocks were again very strong, but fortunately they did not cause much injury. \_

The latest news from the seat of war in Paraguay is favorable to the Paraguayans. President Lopez claims to have gained a decided victory over the Allies, and Brazilian accounts admit that his present position is considered to be unassailable.

Gov. Reed of Florida tells the supreme judiciary of his State that the Legislature which recently impeached him was incompetent in several respects, which he mentions. The political situation in Florida being anomalous, we await further dispatches-remarking, meantime, that the Democracy of that State have done well in adopting Gen. Grant's motto, " Let us "have peace."

Gen. Prim has addressed a circular to the Captain-Generals of the Spanish Provinces. stating that an increase of troops in the Provinces for which several of the Captain-Generals had asked was beyond the resources of the country. Gen. Prim acts wisely in expressing so great a confidence in the public opinion, for if public opinion is not strong enough to support the new order of things bayonets will avail

whose representatives the Commission have Panama, to attempt a similar revolution one, but we entirely despair of inducing the some New-Yorker, or the distinguished suffer-

faith, and have gone or are on their way to the | Conservative Governor of a neighboring State reservations provided for them. The war at tried to capture the President of the Republic present existing is with some 6,000 Indians fulfilling the treaties made last year. Col. Tap- force. At the date of our latest advices the done we should no doubt find the accommodapan believes more firmly than ever that a pelicy of kindness, justice, and inviolate faith on the part of the Government will do away with all Indian wars.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson has written an extraordinary letter to the agents of a Texas Land and Emigration Company in London, giving Texas a first-class recommendation as a peaceful and orderly State, and defending his friends, the Rebels, from the charge of outrages and murders which we all know to be rife there, but which Mr. Johnson has the effrontery to deny out and out. We are glad to perceive that The Daily News has very neatly and respectfully snubbed him.

The perplexity with which the contradictory news from London has surrounded the question of our disputes with England, gets an additional entanglement this morning, in a dispatch from Washington aunouncing that Great Britain has relinquished her claim to the island of San Juan. This is gratifying if true; but the San Juan question, The London Times assured us in its account of the negotiations between Lord Stanley and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, was to be referred to the arbitration of Switzerland. The Times, however, is not good authority, and our Washington corre-

The Charleston (S. C.) charter election took place on Wednesday last. The excitement ran very high, and when the counting of the votes was completed, which was not till the following day, it had mounted to a dangerous pitch. The result was in favor of the Republican candidate, Pillsbury, by a majority of 18 in a poll of 10,000. The defeated Democracy, of course, at once resolved to contest so slight a majority, and action was taken in the Courts. To-day we have a dispatch from the Associated Press agent, saying that "the Republicans propose to "install their Mayor by force." It is clear that the Rebel Democracy are working themselves up for a riotous outbreak against the lawfully elected government.

Count von der Goltz, for many years Prussian Embassador in Paris, is regarded as one of the ablest Prassian statesmen, and has sometimes been pointed out as the probable successor of Count Rismarck, if the latter from failing health, or some other cause, should resign the Premiership. An incurable disease of the eyes, from which Count von der Goltz has long and severely suffered, has now led him to resign. He is followed by the Baron von Werther, hitherto Prussian Embassador in Vienna. In the war of 1965, the Count von der Goltz and the Baron von Werther held at the Courts of Paris and Vienna positions of great responsibility, but both discharged their duties to the entire satisfaction of their Governments.

The choice of a Speaker for the new Assembly of our State is already canvassed with interest. Among the names of members suggested for this post, we find that of Mr. J. H. Selkreg of Tompkins County, who voted last Winter against the infamous City and County Tax-Levies whereby the tax-payers of this Emporium were swindled out of not less than Five Millions of Dollars, wherewith the State was swindled out of her vote for Grant and Colfax, and a tool of the Tammany Ring swindled into the Chair which has been honored by the occapancy of John Jay, George Clinton, Daniel ances, &c., &c .- and their shoulders will ache D. Tompkins and their illustrious successors. and they become restless under the burden. Unless some competitor shall exhibit a record | The Times, we do not forget, proposes that Speaker.

We have been asked to publish a call for a National Convention of Union men, to meet in Washington City, Dec. 9th, then and there to consider what legislative or other action is needed to protect the lives, liberty, and property, of loyal citizens in the late Rebel States.

We decline to print the call, because it is not responsibly signed, and because we trust no such Convention is required. The better part of those at the South who supported Seymour and Blair in our late struggle seem now desirous to unite in efforts to secure Peace and Prosperity to the South and to the whole country. We trust those efforts, heartily seconded by those of Gen. Grant and his supporters, will prevail. At all events, let us wait and note carefully the effect produced at the South by Gen. Grant's election. Congress will need no prompting to do what is right. Let us not provoke further turbulence and outrage by needlessly anticipating them.

The State of Mississippi, alone among the States which have voted on their respective Constitutions framed under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, gave a majority of votes against ratifying the instrument. But it is reported that a recount of the votes has just been made by the proper authority, and that it now appears that a majority of the legal votes cast were in favor of ratifying: so the State will soon be freed from Military rule and restored to self-government and to representation in Congress. In fact, we presume that the defeat of Seymour and Blair has rendered it no longer desirable, in the eyes of her former aristocracy, that she should remain out of the Union: so we judge that she is coming in by general acquiescence if not by the affirmative and hearty action of those who so stoutly dissented when the vote was taken.

Virginia and Texas are all that remain sullen, and their new Constitutions are completed and ready to be voted on. We hope to see every State self-governed and represented in Congress at furthest by the day on which Gen. Grant's first Message as President is sent in to the two Houses.

The United States of Colombia are once more in the midst of a civil war. The Confederation at present consists of nine States, of which three are in the hands of the Conservatives, and the others, as well as the Federal Government, in the hands of Liberals. In July an election took place in the State of Panama, and it appeared to result in a victory of the Conservatives, when the Liberals, by an insurrection for which not even a decent masters of the Government. The Liberals of emphatic protest on the part of the foreign The Conservatives in the other parts Col Tappan, Indian Peace Commissioner, de- of the Republic seem to have been induced, places that all the Indians (20,000 in number) by this lawless act of their opponents in

met and treated with this year are keeping against the President of the Republic. The -who, however, got the start of the rebel Governor, and captured him with his whole war had not yet ended.

> THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY. The N. Y. Times urges an increase of the

\$25,000 to \$100,000. It says: "We proposed some days ago that the salary of the President of the United States should be advanced to what it was 50 years ago. Nominally, it stands now as it was then. But in point of fact-that is, in point of purchasing power-\$25,000 is not one-half, if it be any more than one-quarter, as much at this day as it was at the begin ning of the century. Take the cost of living now and compare it with what it was then-take the relation of income and expenditure now and compare them with what they then were-and it will at once be apparent that if the President's salary were put at \$25,000 when the Government was founded, it ought to be established, to say the least, at \$100,000 at the present time. "The existing rate is not enough, and has not for years

been enough, to maintain the President in a proper manner. The President is compelled, by virtue of his position, to meur many expenses that are, more or less, of public nature; and, as things now are, he must either economize, in a small way, upon these, or else he must lose the advantages which they are calculated to give to the public business, the administration, and the country It is customary for the President, at his discretion and pleasure, to entertain publicly members of both Houses of Congress, the members of the diplomatic corps, im portant foreign personages and other visitors, and, in fact many representative individuals whom he would never propose to invite to his table as a private gentleman. These things subtract very largely from the sum that is intended to go to his own personal support; and, if he were to entertain in anything like the style common to thousands of private citizens in all the great cities of the country, he would not only find himself without a dollar to supply his own table, but would soon plungs himself targely in debt."

Comments by The Tribune.

There is much weight in some of the consid erations addited by The Times, and we are nowise disposed to belittle them. We admit that \$100,000 per annum now would not be a higher salary for our President in 1869 than \$25,000 was during Washington's Administration, when our total population was but Four Millions, the demands of the station far less, and the purchasing power of money much greater than at present. In short, we concede, to save time, most of The Truce's premises. Now hear the other side :

The United States owe a gigantic National Debt. The sum of \$2,500,000,000, which is palpable to all, is supplemented by a Pension List of \$25,000,000 per annum, by Bounties and Claims yet to be adjusted, by annuities to Indians, &c., &c. We ought to pay not less than \$200,000,000 per aunum to meet the annual interest and reduce the principal of our Debt; while it is not possible to run the Government at a cost (including Pensions) of less than \$100,000,000 more; making \$200,000,000 in all. whereof nearly half must be raised by Internal Taxes. Our choice would be to raise \$400,000,000 per annum, and pay off the last fraction of the Debt within the next twenty years or less; but we have not been able to make Members of Congress regard the matter as we do. Yet we should fearlessly appeal to the People, if a clear issue could be made, in the confident hope that they would vote to be taxed enough to pay off, with frugal management, at least \$100,000,000 of the principal of the Debt per annum.

Now, such payment, or any payment at in reduction of the principal of the Debt, involves stringent taxation. We ask the people to bear such taxation, in order to save their grandchildren from the barden of a buge Debt. They cheerfully respond to the appeal. But let them see that their heavy taxes do not insure a reduction of the Debt-that the money is used up in higher salaries, larger allow-

the President's salary alone shall be increased But that would prove neither just nor practicable. If the President is to have \$100,000 per annum, the Heads of Departments should have not less than \$20,000 each: may, they should have \$30,000. Your Secretary of State must sink into a mere clerk if the President is to give sumptuous weekly dinners, while he must be content with a monthly dole of diplomatic bread and cheese. So, measurably, with the rest. To give the President \$100,000 and leave his Cabinet officers to vegetate on \$3,000, would create more injustice and heart-burning than it would cure. Our Diplomatic salaries, also,

would have to be increased. We are among those who believe that a very considerable reduction of salaries, emoluments. and allowances, is practicable and desirable. We hold that the cost of collecting our Revenue, for instance, is greater than it need or should be. We may not be able to point precisely to the leaks which should be stopped; but we expect much, though we have promised little, from Gen. Grant's Administration in the way of Retrenchment and Reform. But suppose we begin by quadrupling the President's salary. will not the demand for Retrenchment be paralyzed? Will not every subordinate feel and say that it is mean to pare down his \$200 to \$200 per month, while we put up the per annum ?

The President is poorly paid. We would gladly see him more liberally dealt with. There is one, and but one, way in which this can be done without paralyzing the effort which should be earnestly made to retrench the cost of runa Resumption of Specie Payments.

THE FERRY ACCIDENT. While the coroner's inquest is in progress, it is hardly worth while to speculate much upon the cause of the shocking accident at the Fulton Ferry on Saturday morning; although we may say that none of the reasons assigned by the employes of the Company to show that are likely to satisfy the public. We have very little doubt that the disaster was caused simply by bad pilotage, the boat having too great headway when she entered the slip; but this is a point which the inquest, if it is as searching as it should be, ought to clear up. and if the man at the wheel prove have been careless, we beg he may be severely dealt with. The disaster has its lesson, however, not only for pilots and trates the danger of the ridiculous habit in which nine-tenths of the male passengers inboat, in the hallucination, we suppose, that by so doing they are making progress in their pretext could be adduced, made themselves journey. For the sake of getting ashore, say thirty seconds, sooner, they are content to jeopard Panama, by their lawless conduct, have made life and limb. They will risk the loss of a leg themselves odious to all true Liberals in sooner than the loss of an omnibus. The knowledged nuisance, and yet they are a foreign countries, and by their heavy demands | ferry companies might in a measure prevent upon the foreign residents have provoked an this by suitable regulations and gates and chains on the boat; but it could be prevented altogether by the exercise of a little common sense on the part of the public.

The abuse of over-crowding is a very gross the main point is not the eminent services of

could be effected. The Legislature ought to ability and honesty of the candidates for limit the number of passengers each boat should be allowed to carry, and impose a severe penalty for any infraction of the law. If this were tain hours of the day, and there would be a necessity for more boats and extra slips. But the true remedy for all the trouble is the East annual compensation of our Presidents from River Bridge, and the real crime of the Union Ferry Company is in preventing its erection, in order to compel the public to travel by a route which is neither safe nor convenient. This Company, it is notorious, has got possession of a controlling interest in the bridge stock, for the purpose not of building it but of defeating the whole scheme. We think that under these circumstances the less the Company says about the "unavoidable" dangers of ferry navigation the better.

THE HOWLAND WILL CASE.

The decision of the United States Circuit Court in Boston in the celebrated Howland will case will disappoint a great many persons who expected it to settle one of the most curious and interesting points of evidence ever brought before an American bench. Miss Sylvia Ann Howland of New-Bedford died in 1865, leaving property valued at about \$2,200,000, and a will in which she bequeathed half of it to her niece, Miss Hetty Robinson (now Mrs. Edward H. Green), and the other half to various friends, servants, and public charities. Miss Robinson thereupon produced an earlier will, under which she would have obtained the whole estate, and demanded that the later one should be set aside, on the ground that it was in violation of a contract entered into between herself and her aunt. By this contract, Miss Howland and Miss Robinson, it was averred, had made a mutual agreement touching their respective wills, the aunt to leave all her property to the niece, and the niece all her own (amounting to several hundred thousand dollars) to her heirs, or failing heirs, to public charities. The object of this bargain was to keep all the money of both ladies out of the hands of Miss Robinson's father. The suit was brought in the form of a camplaint by Miss Robinson against the residuary legatees; and the answer of the respondents was, first, that no such contract as she alaleged had ever been made; and secondly, that a material part of the will which she pro-

duced was a forgery. It was upon this second point that the principal interest of the trial depended, the argument of the respondents being not that the signature to the page of the will in question was unlike Miss Howland's, but that it was too marvellously like the signature to the other page to have been produced in any other way | for pap, and making a continual teaze and than forgery by tracing. The evidence on this question was exhaustive. The signatures were ndeed shown to be precisely alike, and not only were all the best known experts examined as to the unprecedentedness of such a resemblance, but a most interesting exposition of the theory of probabilities was obtained from a distinguished mathematiciana rare instance of the application of the higher mathematics to the proceedings of courts of law. The Court has taken a year to determine the case, and now decides that there was no contract such as Miss Robinson avers, and her complaint consequently falls to the ground, forgery or no forgery. The second part of the respondents' answer is consequently passed over, and the genuineness of the disputed document is left unsettled.

Apart from the peculiarities which we have mentioned, the case has also attracted a great deal of notice on account of the wealth and eccentric habits of the complainant. Having a large fortune of her own, and over \$1,000,000 from the admitted will of her aunt, and being arried to a centleman whose fortune is said to be \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000, she is in no immediate danger of starvation, and all accounts agree that she is not likely to waste any of the millions that the Circuit Court has left her.

# OUEST OF PLACE.

There is something of military severity in the orders which the President elect is said to have given to his secretary, Gen. Badeau. There is no reason why a gentleman in Gen. Grant's position should be mercilessly and, it may be, fatally bored before his time; and in the stringent measures which he has taken to protect his life, we recognize a kind of drumhead court-martial, which is sometimes the only remedy for pervading nuisances. If it were necessary to save the country that applications for office should be instantly considered, regardless of consequences, no doubt Gen. Badeau would read and write himself into his grave, and Gen. Grant would cheerfully ponder himself into the sepulcher. But no such mortal promptness is required. Meanwhile, it is proper to consider the real nature of officeholding-a subject, we need not say, which will engage the principal attention of the country for the next four or five months. An opinion generally prevails which we are inclined to consider slightly erroneous. It is President's allowance from \$25,000 to \$100,000 thought, whereas certain men are needy and certain other men are greedy, that governments are instituted for the sole purpose of clothing the naked and of feeding the hungry. During the perils and passions of a Presidential canvass, a great number of men do an immense number of things which are supposed ning the Government. That way lies through to be extremely beneficial to the country. They make speeches,. They assist in National, State, District, County, and Town Conventions. They carry nominations for this person or that. They also carry elections for this candidate or the other. Sometimes they have their heads broken at the polls; sometimes they have their noses fractured or their eyes blackened in primary meetings; sometimes they damage the heads or the orbs of many warriors upon nobody on either of the boats was to blame the other side; sometimes they so neglect their own for the public business that they fall into a lamentable insolvency; but as all these sufferings are undergone for the benefit of the country, one does not readily see why, if they are patriots, their labors should not be their own exceeding great reward. They all professed, during the storm of the battle, to be working solely for the salvation of the Republic; but when the victory has been won they bring in their bills. They go to Washferry companies, but for ourselves. It illus- ington, and they establish themselves upon the field. They have bushels of recommendations in their pockets. They haunt lobbies. dulge, of crowding to the forward end of the They pervade vestibules. They button-hole honorable members. They borrow money in little sums or in large. They are so well known that Senators and Representatives and

> purisance which it seems impossible to abate. Is it necessary, this quadrennial scrambling? The Government unquestionably wants a Collector of Customs in New-York, and it also wants a Postmaster in Baldwinsville. Now

companies to reform it, simply as a reform ings of somebody in the other village, but the either office. Bear in mind that according to their own profession the lobby-haunters were entirely disinterested in their struggles for an endangered land, and you will see that at any rate they have no claims merely upon the party; and yet, during the whole adjustment of this complicated derangement of the public service, we hear of nothing but claims, claims, claims, as if the Administration had borrowed something and was refusing to pay. It should be, once for all, understood that the Administration owes nothing of the kind to anybody. It is simply right that in its general policy it should conform to the opinions of the party which elected it. In order to effect this, so far as a great many offices are concerned, it is necessary to appoint men sharing the opinions of the Washington Government. Some such line must be pursued to save it from embarrassment. But it is under no obligation to appoint to place incompetent or dishonest men simply because they have been unusually active and prominent in the Presidential canvass; and yet how many apply for office with no other qualification except that they have been eager and industrious partisans! If better men can be found for the places, with only the drawback that they have been a little less eager and industrious members of the party. why, in the name of common sense, should con-

fidence be withheld from them? The main point, it seems to us, should be to have the public business well done. There may be, although their existence is hardly probable, forlorn and God-forsaken communities in which no honest Republican can be found for Postmaster, and in such case we should certainly be in favor of intrusting the management of the mail-bags to some honest Democrat, who would be prompt and not pilfer letters. It would be a very bad thing for the country to have it understood that under no circumstances of personal ability or official integrity is a Johnsonized Democrat to be kept in office if so much as a Demorplized Republican can be found to take his place. If, in the main, the places must go to the men of the party as we suppose they must, is there no way of avoiding the fuss and the scramble, the maneuvering and intriguing, the personal fends and fightings, the grab and the greediness, which the Fourth of March has so often witnessed in Washington ? This is a very difficult question to answer; but it is plain enough that nothing can be gained by repealing existing laws. If the Tenure-of-Office law will perhaps save Gen. Grant's life, why should it not remain undisturbed? If Presidents are to be generally bored to death by the impecunious and the empty-bellied howling about the White House for pap, and making a continual teaze and trouble, we warn the country that, much as men usually love place and power, it will be found before long that no person of ability or found before long that no person of ability or self-respect will take an office, the holding of which must abolish his privacy and destroy his comfort, and diminish his self-respect, and make him either a madman, a driveling idiot, or a coffined corpse.

The Sunday Mercury-the most impodent of the rascally journals which infest and infect our City groggeries-thus attempts to brazen out the villainies whereby the vote of our State was stolen from Grant and Colfax:

was stolen from Grant and Colfax:

THE GRAND JERY AND THE RADIAL BALLOT-STEETERS,—It is admitted by every impartial man that the right of suffrage in this city and elsewhere was converted into a indictions farce at the recent election by the Radical ballot stuffers who had charge of the poil, and the host of repeaters who are ever ready to swamp any Democratic majority by continuous voting. In order to divert public attention from this fact, steolpigeous were employed to concect imaginary frauds in naturalization, all of which have ended to smoke. Now, however, there is a brillion opportunity for a Grand Jury of the people, as impanneted in Judge Barnard's Court, to make a rield examination of the case of every Radical ballot-suffer and repeater, and to present them for a specify trial. While they are engaged in this work, the Loyal-Lenguers, who have raised money to influence the elections, should claim a large amount of their consideration; for their action involves an entrage on all the requirements of law and decency. They should be made sufficiently high to prevent the possibility of their escape from punishment. These much ow secret the norm which is conting, and they have been seized with a panic caused by the apprehension that they may be soon the immases of a jail. Let them not be disappointed. The doors of the State Prison have been left ujar by the repeaters pardoned by Fenton, and they now await their presence. Their capture and imprisonment would be of more practical service to the community in upholding the parity of the ballot, on which the peace and prosperity of the Republic rest, than the incarceration of an army of burglars.

—There are rather more lies than lines in

-There are rather more lies than lines in the above paragraph; yet we hail it as an intimation that the ballot-stuffers mean to show fight. They shall have their fill of it!

We have neither room nor taste for the new controversy now raging as to the authorship of the spirited verses improperly designated "The Flaunting Lie." We can only say that we have ever understood and believed that they were written by the late Gen. Charles G. Halpine. Mr. Wm. Oland Bourne--who now claims the authorship-favors us with a conv of a note which he says he wrote us during Gen. Halpine's life (Feb. 26, 1864), distinctly making such claim. We can only say that we have no recollection of receiving any such note, and did not know, up to last month, that Mr. B. claimed the authorship of those verses. If he be indeed the anthor, then Gen. Halpine lived and died under a ballucination.

A correspondent informs us that the late Democratic Legislature of Ohio having enacted that no device of any kind should be printed on the ballots-nothing but the bare names of candidates and the offices for which they were supported-and the Democrats of Monroe County having headed their ballots "The White Man's Government," the State Canvassers have been constrained to reject them all, returning the Republican candidates as elected in that Democratic stronghold.

Mr. Robert Yates-who abandoned his seat in the Convention which framed our Federal Constitution, and thus did his best to render the labors of that Convention abortive-is quoted by The World as authority for the calumnies wherewith he saw fit, after the death of Alexander Hamilton, to defile the grave of that illustrious victim of Democratic envy and hatred. We spurn alike the calumnies and their author.

#### THE NATURALIZATION PROBLEM. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The late elections have demonstrated to all honest men that there must be a radical change made by Congress in our Naturalization laws, or our election by Congress in our Naturalization laws, or our elections will become worse than a farce. My plan for remedying this great and increasing ovil is to require a residence of two years by the voter after naturalization; dispense with the first papers, and give him full citizenship at the end of three years' residence in the country, or two if you please (and that I should prefer). In this way you at once dispose of all Copperhead committees, just before election, hunting the hedges and ditches to find men to vote the papers made to order, and two years' probation is longer credit than any of these clubs or Tammany joil theians will be willing to give.

Washington, Nov. 11, 1863. Secretaries bar their doors against them and flee from their presence. They are an ac-

### TEACHERS' SALARIES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In reading over the appropriation by

OBITUARY. ROSSINI.

Gioacchino Rossini, the greatest composer for the Italian stage since Mozart, died in Paris on Saturday at the age of nearly 77. Although it is many years since he has enriched art with any important work it cannot be said that he actually withdrew from public life until he quitted the world altogether The unwavering success with which his best operas have kept the stage, the influence which he has ex. ercised upon musical style ever since the production of his Tancredi more than fifty years ago, and the ca lebrity of his salon in Paris where the representatives of all that was most distin guished in literary, artistic, and fashionable circles were proud to be admitted to do homag to the great massire, made us forget that Rossin was a composer of the last generation rather than a the present, and that although many years must passed before the min. s of wealth which he opened to the writers who came after him can be exhausted, new style of composition is already beginning to dis place that with which he so long ruled the musica Rossini was born in Pesaro, near Bologna, Feb. 20

Rossim was born in Pesaro, near Bologna, Feb. 2, 1792. Both his parents were members of a strolling operatic company, his mother as a singer, his father as a play er on the horn. His nutsical talent was developed very early, so that before he was 10 years old he was able to accompany his father on the horn, and it is perhaps in part to these youthful studies that we are indebted for the beautiful pessages for that instrument which are so conspicuous in several of his operas. It is reliated that ten or twelve years ago, long after he had given up the practice of composition, the French horn player Vivier played for him at Paris, and Rossini was so touched by the performance that the next day he shut himself up and formance that the next day he shut himself up and wrote a rendo of 50 or 60 pages which he dedicated to the artist who had suggested its composition While he was still a boy he was taught singing by a Belognese master, and developed a remarkably fine soprano voice. He was a chorister in churches, and oborns master in little provincial theaters until at the age of 16, his voice having broken, he entered the lycene of Bologna for the purpose of studying counterpoint under the severe and scientific Matter. He had little under the severe and ceientific Matter. He had lift nationed for the hard details of Matter's system, an stayed with him only long enough to acquire inowiedge of the simplest rules of harmony but he gave his days and nights to the stand of the best composers, and especially of Mizart, and occupied his leisure with efforts a lyric composition, several of which, writte when he was only 16 or 17 years of age, we subsequently given to the world, after they he probably received more or less polishing and in subsequently given to the world, after they he probably received more or has polesing and in provement. The first considerable work of his a the order of performance, though is the work of his a the order of performance, though is the whole the first composed, was an operationalled "La Canbale di Motermonio," which he wrote for the Sa Mose Theater in Venice. Its success, though no brilliant, was sufficient to encourage hun to persiver, and in 1811 he brought out at frome one of he carlier works, an opera called "Lanaling & Polibowhile his now forgotten. Speedy oblivious was all the fate of six out of the eight works which he placed on the stage during the next two years. The total of the remeating two. "Lineality lebs." contains evidence of accided genius, and was well liked in its day; but its day has long since passed. The second, Toucreh (1813), placed its composer in the first rank of his profession, and marks an important era in the history of music. It covaited an almost univarialeled enthusiasm; it found its way quickly into almost every theater in Europe; and its principal airs were heard in every shoon and humaned in every street. The influence of Gluck, which after long opposition had forced liself into Italy, was destroyed in a single day. That severe simplicity of style, that square cut melodic declarantion, that absolute subjection of the form and spirit of the music to the sense and just of the remaining two. "L'instanto felies, as soon as the Eologhese youth showed the w how to combine intense molodic expression with the most elaborate ornament of style. He had studie Mozart to some purpose; but he had too much gene Mozart to some purpose; but he had too mind ge to be a copyist. Mozart's florid style is not his b the elaberate embroidery with which he som it decorates his arias is beautiful and incenious, be is too often an excrescence. Rossini found out a to breathe soil into this cold beauty, by makin not a mere decoration of the inclody, but a par the not only itself, and thus his most florid will are often eloqueit with the despest feel He not only pleased the popular car be touched the popular heart. He

the nor only pleased the popular heart. He is merely everpowered the school of Glack for the turn but he give it a blow from which it has never recovered. "Tancredi" as well as "L'Haliama in Algerical". place. This, without doubt the test italian opera-bufa ever written, has been often styled "the cham-pagnesol closic." Fifty years' frequent repetition have not been able to subdue the effect of its mark-ling vivacity, and it is still one of the most popular works in the modern repettory. It was first produced in Rome during the Carativa, and the greater part of it is said to have been written in eight days. The year before this, the young maistre was appointed director of the San Carlo tierator at Naples, where within two years he protheater at Naples, where within two years he produced no fewer than seven operas. One of these, "Othelle," beside being still popular, is interesting as one of the earliest and strongest examples of his forcible style. Another, "Cinderelia" (\*Cincerelia" (\*Cincerelia"), one of the most successful of his Borid works, is well remembered in New-York by the performances of Alboni when she first come to this country. A third of the seven was the sprightly country. A third of the seven was the sprightly "La Gazza Ladra." Close upon these tollowed his "Moses in Egypt," originally produced as an oratorio (1818), and nine years afterward aftered into one of the finest serious operas of the age, abounding with dignity, with grand vocal and instrumental effects, and with the most delicate and graceful inclody. In the oratorio form it is a favorite piece for the exercise of musical societies; in its enlarged and greatly improved shape as a sacred opera a fastideous public sentiment has prevented its performance in England (except in some abound disguise whereby Moses was sentiment has prevented its performance in England (except in some aband disguise whereby Moses was turned into Peter the Hermit), but it has been admirably represented in New York, and ten or twelve years ago Susini made a great bit here in the title role Adelina Patti, Brignoli, and the baritone Ferri being also in the cast. After producing "La Lenned (1992)" Moses the Life Viction and Poppa del Lago," "Maonetto II.," "Zeinira," and number of minor works, he took leave of the Italia stage in 1823 with an opera more elaborate and gor-geous than anything he had yet composed. This was his magnificent "Semiramide." Its production was his magnificent "Semiramide." Its production was attended with circumstances of peculiar interest. He had quarreled with the Venetians the year before over a representation of his "Mometle," which took place in the midst of a tamilit almost amounting to riot; his incorrigible indolence, which perpetually disappointed the public of the work he had promised them, and led him to offer, as new operas, repetitions, slightly disgnised, of his old compositions, had stread up a contest in the excitable Italian city, where lyrie representations were matters of grave public concern, and the satisfaction or displeasure of an anti-ence was always manifested by uproar. Personal cabuls were no doubt also at work; and from seven cabals were no doubt also at work; and from seven in the evening till three in the morning the com-poser and the unlucky singers were the objects of in the evening till three in the morning the composer and the unlucky singers were the objects of every conceivable outrage short of personal violence. After a scene like this, Rossini felt the necessity of making his peace by the most cateful and brilliant writing of which he was capable. "Semiramide" was the result. The beautiful melody in the overture conciliated the impulsive Venetians at once, and as the opera went on number after number-was cheered with tumultuous applause, and the same singers who had been hooted the year before shared in the ovation. This was a gratifying close to the maestro's Italian career.—a career which had brought him not only a world-wide fame, but we must suppose a respectable sum of money. In the early part of it he had visited all the principal towns of Italy, staying usually three or four months in each, and living in princely style amid the hosts of his admirers. "They allow me barely six weeks," he used to say," to compose an opera, and during the first four I must take my pleasure. Pray when would you have me enjoy myself if not when I am young to He dashed off his music at odd moments, after champagne suppers, in his bed of a morning, shenver, in fact, he could steal a moment from dissipation, writing with wonderful rapadity, and never correcting. Hence his compositions whenever, in fact, he could steal a moment from dis-sipation, writing with wonderful rapidity, and never correcting. Hence his compositions are full of technical faults, about which Italian critics made a terrible pother, though the andiences never perceived them. But this rattling, vagabond life was somewhat modified after a while, when instead of earning a beggarly \$200 for each opers, he received handsome salaries from the prin-cipal theaters of Milan, Naples, and other musical centers.

opera, he received halads on salary and other musical centers.

In the same year that witnessed the production of "Semiramide" Rossini married Signora Colbran, a well-known prima-donna who had taken leading parts in a great number of his operas, and in 1824 they went to London under an engagement, he to compose an opera and she to sing. The promised opera, however, was not written the prima-donna, who was certainly not in the beyday of her charms, did not please, and the lessees of the King's Theater were ruined by their costly importation. Rossini, however, was everywhere feted and caressed; the leaders of fashionable society got up concerts for him at enormous prices of admission, and in the short space of five months he made about \$50,000. He was now invited to accept the directorship of the Italian Opera in Paris, where a good salary allowed his indolent nature full indulgence, and he basked for three years in the light of his past fame. He wrote, however, during this time his pleasant French opera, "Le Conte try," and worked over the unfortunate "Memetic" into the successful "Siege of Corinth," beside producing the new and enlarged "Moses in Egypt," of which we have already spoken. There were many who ad enlarged Moses in Egypt," of white already spoken. There were many who the profile genius had exhausted its re-